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What does Job Service offer employers?

In last month's issue of the *South Dakota Labor Bulletin*, we looked at the type of job applicants registered with Job Service of South Dakota. Now let's look at the opposite side of the coin--the types of job openings that Job Service receives. Is there a match between the applicant's occupational skills and the type of job openings received? What services does Job Service of South Dakota have available to employers?

Job Service staff help employers find qualified employees. Job Service can screen potential employees for an employer. One service that Job Service of South Dakota can provide as part of this screening process is to test potential employees. Job applicants can be tested for aptitudes and/or skills (for example, clerical skills such as typing and/or shorthand speeds). The actual hiring decision, however, still lies with the employer.

Last year, Job Service of South Dakota handled over 68,000 job openings. Job Service of South Dakota receives a wide variety of types of job orders, as illustrated in the table below.

Types of Openings Received by Job Service of South Dakota
By Major Occupational Group

Occupational Group	Percent of Total
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	6.5%
Clerical	12.8
Sales	6.0
Services	29.7
Farming, Forestry, and Fisheries	6.0
Processing	2.5
Machine Trades	2.9
Bench Work	5.8
Structural	7.6
Motor Freight and Transportation	2.8
Packaging and Material Handling	15.6
Other	1.8

As the table shows, the majority of the job openings received were in the services occupational category. As noted last month, the majority of the applicants registered with Job Service of South Dakota also express that they have skills in the services area. This shows a correlation between the type of job seeker available and the type of job opening received. The second largest number of job openings was in the packaging and material handling occupational group. The large number of job openings in this classification is due to the many short-term jobs classified in this group. For example, snow shovelers and yardworkers are included in this group.

Job Service of South Dakota handles job openings for both full- and part-time positions. The distribution between full- and part-time positions is very close. Full-time positions account for 50.5 percent of all job openings listed with Job Service.

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Job Service of South Dakota was able to help find applicants to fill 79.3 percent of all the job openings received during the last program year.

Openings Filled by Job Service of South Dakota
by Major Occupational Group

Occupational Group	Percent Filled
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	45.5%
Clerical	73.2
Sales	63.7
Domestic	93.0
Other Services	74.0
Farming, Forestry, and Fisheries	82.9
Processing	81.2
Machine Trades	69.4
Bench Work	90.0
Structural	81.9
Motor Freight and Transportation	69.2
Packaging and Material Handling	96.9
Other	92.4
Total Job Openings Filled	79.3

Openings in the packaging and material handling occupational group were filled the most easily, but this may be due to a large number of short-term job openings falling within this occupational classification, as noted earlier. Openings for professional, technical and managerial occupations accounted for 6.5 percent of all openings listed with Job Service of South Dakota. However, if we remember from last month's article, the applicants in this group accounted for 12.3 percent of all applicants. Many openings in the professional, technical and managerial category are filled through word-of-mouth and are not even listed with Job Service.

Sales occupations accounted for 6.0 percent of all openings listed with Job Service of South Dakota. Within this category, the lower-paying sales jobs are easier to fill than those for sales representatives. Openings for sales representatives are often listed for a significantly longer period of time than other sales openings, due partially to the fact that many of these openings offer pay by commission, rather than a set salary.

Job Service of South Dakota can also help employers in a variety of other ways. For example, Job Service of South Dakota handles some special types of hiring through programs such as Rent-a-Kid, spot-labor and day-time labor. These jobs generally have a short duration, when someone is needed to perform work immediately.

Job Service of South Dakota can, in some cases, help with costs of training workers through on-the-job training programs. Funding for these programs is provided under the federal Job Training Partnership Act. Employers can also receive some breaks through the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) program. This program provides an economic incentive for the employer to hire workers in targeted groups.

Job Service staff also take unemployment claims. In a pending layoff, Job Service staff can help both employers and employees, by assisting in organized layoff procedures and transitions to other eployment. Job Service of South Dakota can also provide employers with helpful labor market information.

Job openings listed with Job Service can also be included in promotional advertisements. Job Service of South Dakota can also provide employers with space in the local office for recruiting purposes. Job Service staff also help employers locate individuals with specialized skills they need, and guide highly skilled individuals to employers who hire individuals with those specific skills. These are just a few of the services Job Service of South Dakota offers employers. For more information, contact your nearest Job Service office.

South Dakota's Labor Market in April

In April, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota continued its expansion from year-earlier levels, by posting a job increase of 2,700 (or 1.0 percent) and establishing an employment level of 263,900.

The services industry gained the largest number of jobs, with the addition of 1,300 over the year. The medical and health division again captured the majority of the job increase, with the addition of 900 jobs. Some of the continuing growth in this division is due to staff specializations required by the use of highly technical equipment. New programs allowing hospitals to more fully utilize and increase occupancy, such as the swing bed program, are also creating the need for more health care workers.

The growth of 900 jobs in the trade industry was split almost equally between wholesale and retail trade. Increased sales in wholesale trade establishments, whether of existing or new product lines, and the corresponding increased workloads contributed to the additional employment in that division. Although most divisions in retail trade showed at least some job growth, the divisions claiming the majority of the increase were food stores; automotive dealers; and furniture and miscellaneous retail establishments.

Finance, insurance and real estate tied with the trade industry for second place in job growth from year-ago employment levels. This industry, too, gained 900 jobs over the year. Credit agencies other than banks captured the majority of this increase, closely followed by the divisions of banks and insurance, which each gained 200 jobs.

Even though several divisions within manufacturing showed job growth, this industry showed an overall decrease of 700 jobs from April 1988. Growth was offset by continuing staff reductions made by a major manufacturing firm pending sale or closure of its establishment.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

The April 1989 nonfarm employment level was an increase of 3,800 jobs (or 1.5 percent) over the month. This level is the highest April nonfarm employment level recorded since the inception, in 1939, of the Current Employment Statistics survey, on which nonfarm employment estimates are based.

The wholesale and retail trade industry experienced the largest job growth over the month, with the addition of 2,100 jobs. The wholesale trade growth may be partially attributed to increased workloads for establishments that buy petroleum (such as gasoline and diesel) in bulk and sell them to farmers. Retail trade accounted for 1,500 of these jobs. Divisions showing the majority of growth in retail trade over the month were: building materials; food stores and eating and drinking establishments. The increase in building materials goes hand in hand with construction. The increase in jobs in eating and drinking establishments is partially due to the reopening of the majority of dairy bars and drive ins.

The great degree of seasonality of South Dakota's construction industry is reflected in a 1,300 job increase over the month. Highway and street construction employment increased by 600 jobs; special trade contractors by 500 jobs; and building construction by 200 jobs. These March to April job increases are as seasonally expected, based on historical patterns.

The services industry increased 400 jobs over the month. Seasonal increases in the hotels and amusement/recreation divisions offset a decrease in business services brought about by a lesser demand for temporary workers during the month of April. Also noting a 400 job decrease over the month was government. Two hundred of this decrease was in state education within the state government division, and is mainly attributable to the decrease of work study students as the school year begins to wind down.

The South Dakota labor force in April was 358,200. There were 345,600 South Dakotans employed and 12,600 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.5 percent, a decrease from the 4.2 percent March rate. This is the highest April labor force number recorded in South Dakota and is following the same trend as nonfarm wage and salaried employment. Traditionally from March to April, labor force levels and employment increase, and unemployment and the unemployment rate decrease. This is the time of year when the increased employment of seasonal establishments begins to boost the state's economy.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	April 1989 (1)				April 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	122,576,000	116,347,000	6,229,000	5.1 (3)	120,264,000	113,905,000	6,359,000	5.3 (3)
South Dakota	358,200	345,600	12,600	3.5	356,100	343,100	13,100	3.7
Sioux Falls MSA	73,478	71,294	2,184	3.0	73,508	70,371	3,137	4.3
Rapid City MSA	38,909	37,461	1,448	3.7	38,930	37,269	1,661	4.3
Aurora	1,388	1,376	12	0.9	1,509	1,465	44	2.9
Beadle	9,591	9,092	499	5.2	9,396	9,074	322	3.4
Bennett	1,304	1,284	20	1.5	1,454	1,398	56	3.9
Bon Homme	3,466	3,450	16	0.5	3,444	3,400	44	1.3
Brookings	15,068	14,459	609	4.0	13,607	13,159	448	3.3
Brown	20,068	18,910	1,158	5.8	20,952	19,983	969	4.6
Brule	2,533	2,483	50	2.0	2,558	2,488	70	2.7
Buffalo	480	434	46	9.6	460	442	18	3.9
Butte	3,481	3,306	175	5.0	3,634	3,463	171	4.7
Campbell	1,110	1,096	14	1.3	1,153	1,135	18	1.6
Charles Mix	3,997	3,854	143	3.6	4,060	3,895	165	4.1
Clark	1,807	1,729	78	4.3	1,964	1,855	109	5.5
Clay	6,422	6,209	213	3.3	6,356	6,147	209	3.3
Codington	12,747	12,274	473	3.7	12,084	11,728	356	2.9
Corson	1,550	1,480	70	4.5	1,501	1,427	74	4.9
Custer	3,548	3,456	92	2.6	3,477	3,366	111	3.2
Davison	9,509	9,356	153	1.6	9,056	8,909	147	1.6
Day	3,393	3,254	139	4.1	3,361	3,279	82	2.4
Deuel	2,274	2,155	119	5.2	2,306	2,238	68	2.9
Dewey	1,960	1,874	86	4.4	1,951	1,852	99	5.1
Douglas	1,732	1,684	48	2.8	1,757	1,723	34	1.9
Edmunds	2,135	2,032	103	4.8	2,265	2,156	109	4.8
Fall River	3,591	3,472	119	3.3	3,714	3,597	117	3.2
Faulk	1,129	1,119	10	0.9	1,191	1,179	12	1.0
Grant	4,257	4,066	191	4.5	4,276	4,095	181	4.2
Grégory	2,540	2,480	60	2.4	2,473	2,397	76	3.1
Haakon	1,209	1,185	24	2.0	1,209	1,193	16	1.3
Hamlin	2,414	2,307	107	4.4	2,387	2,345	42	1.8
Hand	1,995	1,937	58	2.9	2,019	1,995	24	1.2
Hanson	1,246	1,222	24	1.9	1,423	1,397	26	1.8
Harding	753	747	6	0.8	778	770	8	1.0
Hughes	8,839	8,640	199	2.3	8,774	8,571	203	2.3
Hutchinson	4,528	4,389	139	3.1	4,350	4,268	82	1.9
Hyde	896	838	58	6.5	871	859	12	1.4
Jackson	1,416	1,372	44	3.1	1,511	1,473	38	2.5

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	April 1989 (1)				April 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,206	1,158	48	4.0	1,221	1,203	18	1.5
Jones	626	604	22	3.5	675	649	26	3.9
Kingsbury	2,882	2,779	103	3.6	2,933	2,818	115	3.9
Lake	5,351	5,150	201	3.8	5,246	5,087	159	3.0
Lawrence	11,017	10,466	551	5.0	10,416	9,951	465	4.5
Lincoln	7,790	7,527	263	3.4	7,253	6,963	290	4.0
Lyman	1,501	1,455	46	3.1	1,481	1,447	34	2.3
McCook	2,846	2,741	105	3.7	2,887	2,790	97	3.4
McPherson	1,499	1,431	68	4.5	1,626	1,598	28	1.7
Marshall	2,227	2,179	48	2.2	2,323	2,283	40	1.7
Meade	9,497	9,151	346	3.6	9,491	9,077	414	4.4
Mellette	808	794	14	1.7	850	820	30	3.5
Miner	1,686	1,650	36	2.1	1,559	1,521	38	2.4
Minnehaha	73,478	71,294	2,184	3.0	73,508	70,371	3,137	4.3
Moody	3,287	3,176	111	3.4	3,282	3,194	88	2.7
Pennington	38,909	37,461	1,448	3.7	38,930	37,269	1,661	4.3
Perkins	2,360	2,326	34	1.4	2,508	2,456	52	2.1
Potter	1,496	1,474	22	1.5	1,526	1,502	24	1.6
Roberts	4,562	4,319	243	5.3	4,658	4,447	211	4.5
Sanborn	1,140	1,094	46	4.0	1,143	1,121	22	1.9
Shannon	2,398	2,243	155	6.5	2,496	2,333	163	6.5
Spink	3,682	3,622	60	1.6	3,821	3,720	101	2.6
Stanley	1,701	1,639	62	3.6	1,609	1,571	38	2.4
Sully	843	821	22	2.6	874	856	18	2.1
Todd	2,856	2,717	139	4.9	2,764	2,611	153	5.5
Tripp	3,365	3,266	99	2.9	3,358	3,245	113	3.4
Turner	4,140	4,017	123	3.0	4,134	3,987	147	3.6
Union	5,537	5,292	245	4.4	5,460	5,108	352	6.4
Walworth	3,066	2,961	105	3.4	3,016	2,889	127	4.2
Yankton	11,145	10,906	239	2.1	10,822	10,530	292	2.7
Ziebach	964	896	68	7.1	998	950	48	4.8

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.3 and 5.5. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

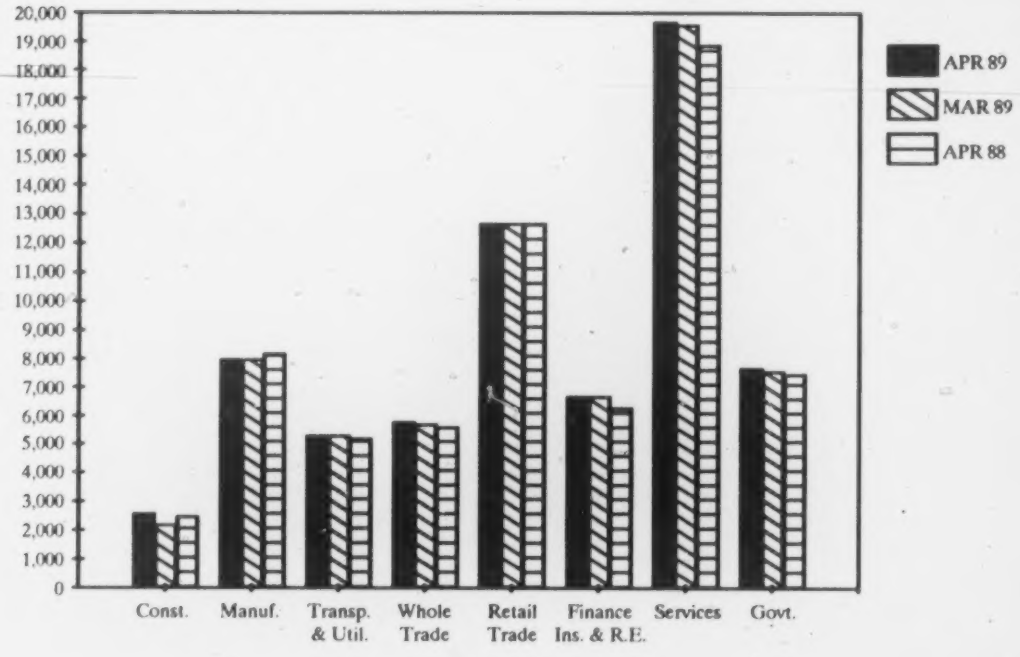
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	263,900	260,100	261,200	1.5	1.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	203,300	199,200	200,900	2.1	1.2
MINING	2,600	2,500	2,600	4.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	8,200	6,900	8,300	18.8	-1.2
MANUFACTURING	29,900	29,800	30,600	.3	-2.3
Durable Goods	16,000	15,800	17,100	1.3	-6.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,200	9,200	10,500	.0	-12.4
Nondurable Goods	13,900	13,900	13,500	.0	3.0
Food & Kindred Products	7,800	7,800	7,500	.0	4.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	2,900	2,900	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,600	13,500	13,400	.7	1.5
Transportation	8,300	8,100	8,200	2.5	1.2
Communication	3,100	3,100	2,900	.0	6.9
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	69,100	67,000	68,200	3.1	1.3
Wholesale Trade	18,200	17,600	17,800	3.4	2.2
Durable Goods	8,100	7,900	8,000	2.5	1.3
Nondurable Goods	10,000	9,700	9,900	3.1	1.0
Retail Trade	50,900	49,400	50,400	3.0	1.0
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,600	8,600	8,600	.0	.0
Food Stores	7,800	7,600	7,700	2.6	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,000	14,900	14,100	.7	6.4
Finance	9,500	9,500	8,800	.0	8.0
Banking	4,600	4,600	4,400	.0	4.5
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,500	4,600	4,000	-2.2	12.5
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,600	3,600	3,400	.0	5.9
SERVICES	65,000	64,600	63,700	.6	2.0
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	17,600	17,300	17,400	1.7	1.1
Personal and Business	8,500	8,500	8,400	.0	1.2
Medical and Health Services	25,300	25,300	24,400	.0	3.7
Hospitals	11,600	11,500	11,200	.9	3.6
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,800	13,800	13,200	.0	4.5
Educational Services	4,800	4,800	4,700	.0	2.1
Social Services	4,600	4,700	4,500	-2.1	2.2
Membership Organizations	8,900	8,900	8,900	.0	.0
GOVERNMENT	60,600	61,000	60,300	-.7	.5
Federal	10,900	10,800	10,800	.9	.9
State	16,100	16,400	16,000	-1.8	.6
State Education	7,800	8,000	7,600	-2.5	2.6
Local	33,600	33,700	33,500	-.3	.3
Local Education	20,300	20,500	20,300	-1.0	.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

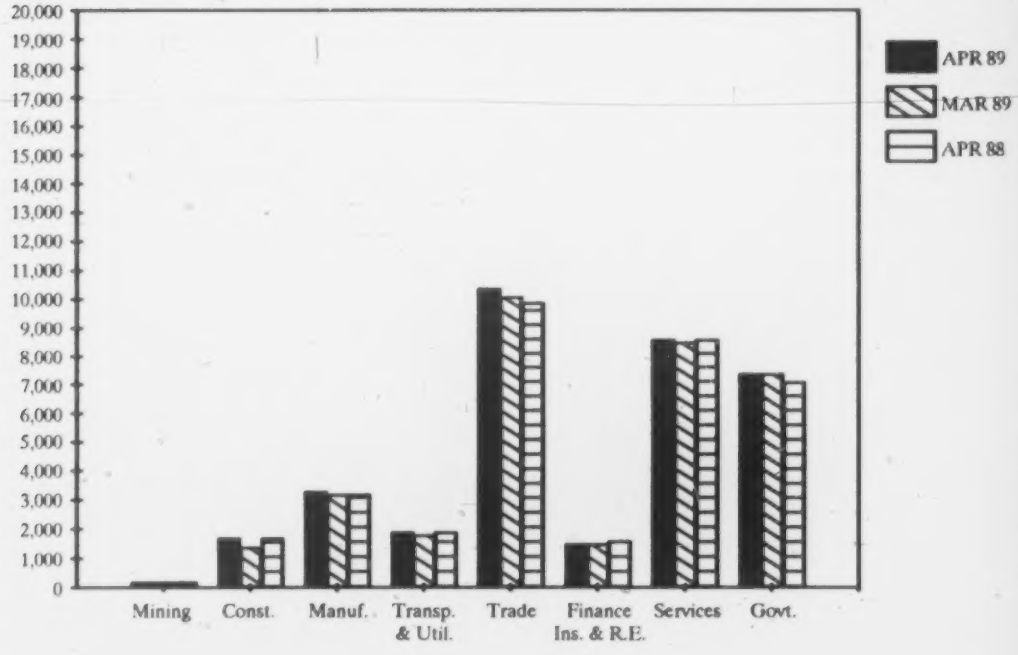


	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	68,700	67,900	66,800	1.2	2.8
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,600	2,200	2,500	18.2	4.0
MANUFACTURING	8,000	8,000	8,200	.0	-2.4
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,300	5,300	5,200	.0	1.9
TRADE	18,500	18,400	18,300	.5	1.1
Wholesale Trade	5,800	5,700	5,600	1.8	3.6
Retail Trade	12,700	12,700	12,700	.0	.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,700	6,700	6,300	.0	6.3
SERVICES	19,700	19,600	18,900	.5	4.2
GOVERNMENT	7,700	7,600	7,500	1.3	2.7

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	34,900	34,100	34,300	2.3	1.7
MINING	200	200	200	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,700	1,400	1,700	21.4	.0
MANUFACTURING	3,300	3,200	3,200	3.1	3.1
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	1,800	1,900	5.6	.0
TRADE	10,400	10,100	9,900	3.0	5.1
Wholesale Trade	2,300	2,100	2,000	9.5	15.0
Retail Trade	8,100	7,900	7,900	2.5	2.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,600	.0	-6.3
SERVICES	8,600	8,500	8,600	1.2	.0
GOVERNMENT	7,400	7,400	7,100	.0	4.2

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Total Private	167,500	163,600	166,400	34.1	33.0	34.0
Mining	2,100	2,100	2,200	41.1	39.9	42.5
Construction	6,500	5,300	6,500	38.2	36.4	38.8
Manufacturing	22,100	21,900	23,400	42.4	41.7	42.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,300	11,200	11,200	37.7	37.8	38.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	60,200	58,300	59,700	32.2	30.9	32.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11,000	11,000	10,200	38.3	35.7	36.6
Services	54,300	53,900	53,100	30.5	29.7	30.1

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Total Private	$254.05	$246.84	$248.88	$7.45	$7.48	$7.32
Mining	497.31	489.97	515.10	12.10	12.28	12.12
Construction	383.15	383.66	380.24	10.03	10.54	9.80
Manufacturing	347.26	339.86	336.00	8.19	8.15	8.00
Transportation & Public Utilities	410.93	410.13	393.67	10.90	10.85	10.12
Wholesale & Retail Trade	199.64	193.13	202.22	6.20	6.25	6.28
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	289.93	266.68	267.18	7.57	7.47	7.30
Services	211.98	207.31	202.87	6.95	6.98	6.74

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,800	5,700	6,000	42.8	44.0	44.7
Rapid City MSA	2,500	2,400	2,500	45.5	43.4	41.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$350.53	$363.44	$367.43	$8.19	$8.26	$8.22
Rapid City MSA	381.29	361.52	330.46	8.38	8.33	8.06

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988
Sex, Total	2,642	3,333	2,902
Male	1,644	2,382	2,131
Female	998	951	771
Race, Total	2,642	3,333	2,902
White	2,409	3,089	2,697
Nonwhite	233	244	205
Age, Total	2,642	3,333	2,902
Under 45	1,949	2,471	2,118
Over 45	693	862	784
[2]Industry, Total	2,642	3,333	2,902
Mining	94	148	74
Construction	601	1,105	592
Manufacturing	806	813	1,173
Transportation & Public Utilities	156	177	83
Trade	437	504	434
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	61	50	80
Services	385	392	344
Government	102	144	122
[2]Occupation, Total	2,642	3,333	2,902
Professional & Managerial	281	276	289
Clerical and Sales	375	360	346
Services	248	311	233
Processing	60	90	709
Machine Trade	101	118	92
Benchwork	501	424	209
Structural Work	725	1,239	732
Other	351	515	292
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,642	3,333	2,902
1-2 Weeks	524	261	393
3-4 Weeks	244	259	196
5-14 Weeks	1,011	1,942	882
15 Weeks & Over	863	871	1,431

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,380	2,110	1,231	-34.6	12.1
B. Weeks Compensated	11,333	18,293	12,790	-38.0	-11.4
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,029,920	$1,868,640	$1,238,002	-44.9	-16.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$41,940,600	$41,828,100	$39,622,100	.3	5.9
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	4,918	5,740	4,765	-14.3	3.2
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,724	3,666	3,634	1.6	2.5
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	7,809	5,317	5,118	46.9	52.6

	April 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$139,996

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	April 1989	
	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	41	$9,512
J. Partial Employment	62	$4,898

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	123.1	122.3	117.1	0.7	5.1
Industrial Production Index[2]	141.1	140.5	135.4	0.4	4.2
Retail Trade Sales[3]	139,931	139,361	133,217	0.4	5.0
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,361	1,399	1,576	-2.7	-13.6

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

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